

§ 24.71

having care or custody of the incompetent, or by close relatives who will hold any amount found due for the use and benefit of the incompetent. Applications for recurring payments need not be accompanied by an additional certificate of the court, but should be supported by a statement that the appointment is still in full force and effect. All Government checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States or other authorized Government depository to the order of individuals which cannot be paid because of incompetency of the payee should accompany the claim, otherwise an explanation should be given as to the disposition of the check.

(c) Claims for payments due deceased or incompetent contractors should be submitted to the Customs field officer at whose order the articles were furnished or services performed. Claims for refunds of excessive duties, or taxes, or for payment of drawback and other similar claims due deceased or incompetent public creditors shall be submitted to the port director. The Customs field officer may grant necessary assistance to claimants to insure proper execution of standard Form 1055—Revised in the case of deceased public creditors, and in the case of incompetent public creditors to insure submission of the application in proper form. The port director shall settle the claim unless there is a doubtful question of fact or law, in which case the claim shall be forwarded to the Accounting Services Division, Accounts Receivable Group, Indianapolis, Indiana, with originals or certified copies of any necessary documents and with an appropriate report and recommendation.

[28 FR 14808, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 68-142, 33 FR 8225, June 1, 1968; T.D. 91-77, 56 FR 46114, Sept. 10, 1991]

§ 24.71 Claims for personal injury or damages to or loss of privately owned property.

Procedures for the settlement of claims arising from actions of Treasury Department employees are published in 31 CFR part 3.

19 CFR Ch. I (4-1-11 Edition)

§ 24.72 Claims; set-off.

When an importer of record or other party has a judgment or other claim allowed by legal authority against the United States, and he is indebted to the United States, either as principal or surety, for an amount which is legally fixed and undisputed, the port director shall set off so much of the judgment or other claim as will equal the amount of the debt due the Government.

[T.D. 56388, 30 FR 4671, Apr. 10, 1965]

§ 24.73 Miscellaneous claims.

Every claim of whatever nature arising under the Customs laws which is not otherwise provided for shall be forwarded directly to Headquarters, U.S. Customs Service, together with all supporting documents and information available.

PART 54—CERTAIN IMPORTATIONS TEMPORARILY FREE OF DUTY

METAL ARTICLES IMPORTED TO BE USED IN REMANUFACTURE BY MELTING, OR TO BE PROCESSED BY SHREDDING, SHEARING, COMPACTING, OR SIMILAR PROCESSING WHICH RENDERS THEM FIT ONLY FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE METAL CONTENT

Sec.

54.5 Scope of exemptions; nondeposit of estimated duty.

54.6 Proof of intent; bond; proof of use; liquidation.

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i); Section XV, Note 5, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1623, 1624.

METAL ARTICLES IMPORTED TO BE USED IN REMANUFACTURE BY MELTING, OR TO BE PROCESSED BY SHREDDING, SHEARING, COMPACTING, OR SIMILAR PROCESSING WHICH RENDERS THEM FIT ONLY FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE METAL CONTENT

§ 54.5 Scope of exemptions; nondeposit of estimated duty.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, articles predominating by weight of metal to be used in remanufacture by melting, or to be processed by shredding, shearing, compacting, or similar processing which renders them fit only for the recovery of the metal content, and actually so used, shall be